The improvement of the harbors and rivers of the country by the general government is one of the most important questions involved in the present canvass. The internal commerce of the country is unsurpassed by that of any other nation. It is the foundation of our foregin trade. It is one of the essential interests of the people, and should be fostered, and protected, and encouraged by all legitimate means. The appropriations made for the improvement of harbor and rivers are not for the benefit of commerce

All other interests are affected by them. Of what worth would be the wheat and other products of the Western farms, could it not with facility be brought to market? It is the fact of having a market that gives the agricultural products their value. Were there no markets, or could they be reached with difficulty and danger, there would be no great inducement to produc tion beyond the consumption wants of the pro-ducer. Our country, it is true, has been highly favored by nature in its stupendous lakes and magnificent rivers, which have been connected by artificial channels of communication. But these lakes and rivers need improvement-need harbors to render them fully available. And we naturally look to the general government, to which has been delegated by the States the authority to regulate commerce and to impose du-ties, for the means to give facilities to the inland navigation of the country, and to protect it from the dangers to which it is ever incident.

It is a power which has been exercised from the earliest days of the republic—a power recognised as legitimate under the constitution by the early Presidents, and down to within a few years since, when new light broke in upon the vision of a Democratic President; and, more wise than all his predecessors, he discovered that to improve "fresh-water" harbors and rivers was a violation of the constitution, and that, while it is lawful to expend millions upon millions on the sectoard for the benefit of foreign commerce, the lakes and rivers, the highways of our internal com-merce, were without the pale of the constitution: and so the people's representatives, by the interposition of the Executive veto, were not permitted to appropriate the people's money for the promotion of the vital interests of the country.

Among those who have been thus warring against the internal commerce of the country has been found the present Democratic candidate for the Presidency. He is one of the strictest of the sect of strict constructionists in this respect, and, to be consistent with all his past course, he will be compelled, if elected, to veto any bill that may be passed for the improvement of harbors and rivers. His partisan antecedents will render it necessary for him to adopt such a course—he

Now, are the American people—are the people of the lake region—the great West—the Southwest-prepared to place such a power in the hands of a man thus hostile to their great and peculiar interests? This, as we previously renarked, is one of the most important questions in issue between the two parties. It involves the interests of a commerce little less in extent than the entire foreign trade of the country, for which so much is done, and so many millions expended every year-for the protection of which our navy floats in every sea. Look for a moment at the trade of our canals! It amounts to one hundred and fifty millions per annum! From whence comes it? From the West, over the great lakes, which it reaches to pass through rivers and artificial channels. Upon these lakes, har-bors are necessary for the safety and protection of this immense trade. Who shall construct them and keep them in repair? Who shall build light-houses? There is but one sentiment with the people of

the Western and Middle States upon this point. They look to that power which claims and exercises jurisdiction over commerce to regulate it, to protect it as well. They hold that rights and duties go together-that power and protection are inseparable. The sovereign exercises au-thority over the subject. The subject has a right to claim and receive protection. Such is the position of the internal commerce, and such the relation it bears to the general government. How shall it secure protection? By placing in the executive chair of the nation one who has ever evinced bitter and uncompromising hostility to harbor and river improvements? Is it the part of wisdom to place power in the hands of the enemies of this great measure—to elect a President to veto the wishes of the people, or promote the success of a party hostile to them?

These are questions of serious import, and commend themselves to the earnest consideration of the friends of harbor and river improvements everywhere.—Albany Register.

## ALLIANCE

Between the LOCOFOCO party in the United States and ENGLAND to BREAK DOWN American manufactures, and thus secure the market for

## \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* THE PROOF.

[From the London Times.] " The triumph of the candidate of the Democratic party, brought forward by the men of the South, will secure, probably forever, the ascendancy of liberal commercial principles; and if Lord Derby should next year be disposed to take the American tariff for his model, we have little doubt that it will serve to remove the last illusions of the protective system from his mind. In this respect, and on this point, we take Gen. Pierce to be a fair representative of the opinions of Mr. Calhoun, and, as such, a valuable practical ally to the commercial policy of this country.'

[From the London Leader.] "We are without information as to the views of Gen. Pierce on the subject of co-operation with England; but we cannot say that we feel any appre-hension on the point, and we shall weait the final election not without share in the confidence of many American friends that it will result well."

[From the Manchester Examiner.]

" The election of Gen. Pierce will at any rate prove that the Democratic majority, whatever may be their other differences, are unanimous in their testimony on behalf of a liberal commercial policy; and any government he may form will be one on country mag rely for effectual co-operation in reducing, wherever practicable, existing impediments to international intercourse."

Letter from Colonel Strother. We have received the following from Colonel Strother, in reply to the inquiry of our last week's correspondent .- Warrenton Flug.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 8, 1852. My DEAR SIR: I observe in your paper a com-munication from Rappahannock, inquiring my position in the Presidential election, and your ed-

torial in reply.

Do me the favor to state, for the information of your correspondent, and of any others who doubt and desire to know my position, &c., if any there be, that, as a Whig, I approve, without reservation, all the principles and views of policy expressed in the resolutions of the Baltimore Whig Convention, and shall advocate and vote for th election of the candidates nominated by that

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, JAMES F. STROTHER.

The Grand Sultan has two hundred and fifty

wives; the Pope has none. On such terms, we would not be a sultan or a pope for the world. The Almighty gave Adam one wife, and that wise example has never been

improved upon. Charles Q. Armstrong, of Louisville, lost five of his slaves last week by kidnapping. Somebody must have been reading Uncle Tom's

THE WHIG PLATFORM.

The Whigs of the United States, in Convention assembled, firmly adhering to the great conserva-tive republican principles by which they are controlled and governed, and now, as ever, relying upon the intelligence of the American people, with an abiding confidence in their capacity for selfgovernment and their continued devotion to the constitution and the Union, do proclaim the folowing as the political sentiments and determine for the establishment and maintenance of which their national organization as a party is

1. The government of the United States is of limited character, and it is confined to the exercise of powers expressly granted by the consti-tution, and such as may be necessary and proper for carrying the granted powers into full execution; and that all powers not thus granted or necessarily implied are expressly reserved to the

States, respectively, and to the people.

2. The State governments should be held secure in their reserved rights, and the general government sustained in its constitutional powers, and the Union should be revered and watched over as "the palladium of our liberties."

3. That, while struggling freedom everywhere enlists the warmest sympathy of the Whig party, we still adhere to the doctrines of the Father of his Country, as announced in his Farewell Address, of keeping ourselves free from all entangling alliances with foreign countries, and of never quitting our own to stand upon foreign ground. That our mission as a republic is not to propagate our opinions, or impose on other countries our form of government by artifice or force, but to teach by example, and show, by our suc-cess, moderation, and justice, the blessings of self-government and the advantages of free institutions.

4. That where the people make and control the government, they should obey its constitution, laws, and treaties, as they would retain their selfrespect and the respect which they claim and

will enforce from foreign powers.

5. Government should be conducted upon principles of the strictest economy, and revenue sufficient for the expenses thereof, in time of peace, ought to be mainly derived from a duty ports, and not from direct taxes; and in levving such duties, sound policy requires a just discrimination, and protection from fraud by specific du-ties when practicable, whereby suitable encouragement may be assured to American industry, equally to all classes and to all portions of the

country.

6. The constitution vests in Congress the power o open and repair harbors, and remove obstructions from navigable rivers; and it is expedient that Congress should exercise that power, whenever such improvements are necessary for the common defence, or for the protection and facility of ommerce with foreign nations or among the States: such improvements being, in every instance, national and general in their character.

7. The federal and State governments are parts of one system, alike necessary for the common prosperity, peace, and security, and ought to be regarded alike with a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment. Respect for the authority of each, and acquiescence in the constitu-tional measures of each, are duties required by the plainest considerations of national, of State, and of individual welfare.

8. The series of acts of the 31st Congress commonly known as the Compromise or Adjustment (the act for the recovery of fugitives from labor included) are received and acquiesced in by the Whigs of the United States as a final settlement, in principle and substance, of the subjects to which they relate; and, so far as these acts are concerned, we will maintain them, and insist on their strict enforcement, until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation, to guard against the evasion of the laws on the one hand, and the abuse of their powers on the other-not impairing their present efficiency to carry out the requirements of the constitution; and we deprecate all further agitation of the questions thus settled, as dangerous to our peace, and will discountenance all efforts to continue or renew such agitation, whenever, wherever, or however made; and we will main tain this settlement as essential to the nationality of the Whig party and the integrity of the Union.

ne Whig party and the integrity of the Union.

J. G. CHAPMAN, of Maryland,

President of the Whig National Convention.

President.—Nathan D. Appleton, of Maine; George
W. Nesmith, of New Hampshire; Carlos Coolidge, of
Vermont; Seth Sprague, of Massachusetts; R. W. B.
Cranston, of Rhode Island; Samuel B. Hubbard, of
Connecticut; Edward P. Cowles, of New York; James
Stewart, of New Jersey; John Strohm, of Pennsylvania; Caleb S. Layton, of Delaware; Francis P. Phelps,
of Maryland; William L. Goggin, of Virginia; A. H.
Sheppard, of North Carolina; William Whaley, of
South Carolina; Seaton Grantland, of Georgia; Thos.
J. Frow, of Alabama; Joseph B. Cobb, of Mississippi;
J. C. Van Winkle, of Louisiana; Samuel F. Vintou, of
Ohio; John S. Williams, of Kentucky; William H.
Sneld, of Tennessee; Milton Stapp, of Indiana; Benjamin S. Edward, of Illinois; Hon. J. G. Miller, of
Missouri; William H. Gaines, of Arkansas; Jones M. jamin S. Edward, of Illinois; Hon. J. G. Miller, of Missouri; William H. Gaines, of Arkanass; Jones M. Edwards, of Michigan; Gen. Joseph M. Hernandez, of Florida; J. U. N. Murray, of Texas; N. McKinney, of Iowa; J. E. Arnold, of California; and R. W. Heath, of Wisconsin.

(A true copy.)

R. A. UPTON, of Louisiana,

Secretary of the Whig National Convention.

Assistant Secretaries.—James W. Bryan, of North Carolina; S. M. Ballard, of Iowa; W. F. Stewart, of Callfornia; S. Colfax, of Indiana, John C. Kunkle, of Pennsylvania; William C. Worthington, of Virginia; N. S. Perkins, of Connecticut; G. W. Meeker, of Illinois; William Thompson, of Michigan; G. W. Dunlap, of Kentucky; J. Murrell, of Vermont.

## The New Gallery!

ECONOMY IS THE FOUNDATION OF PROSPERITY! If "a dollar saved is a dollar made," why not be frugal in the purchase of Daguermorrers by calling at THOMP-SON'S, where hundreds come and go away weekly, satisfied that they do not pay too much. His long experience in this business, and his excellent location, enable him to satisfy the most fastidious.

the most fastidious.

\*\*P Don't forget the place—THOMPSON'S SKY-LIGHT

GALLERY, Lane & Tucker's Buildings, where likenesses are taken, and put in morocco cases, for fifty cents.

WILL OPEN TUESDAY, AUGUST 2n, 1852, THE WASHINGTON EMIGRANT AND GEN-ERAL INTELLIGENCE OFFICE. F street, (Island,) between 4\frac{1}{2} and 6th streets. east of the Wind-mill.

A LL Foreign Emigrants, (of whatever class, nation, or creed.) in pursuit of employment, are requested to call and have their names registered for situations. Citizens requiring help, male or female, by calling at the office personally, or by written communication, may have the opportunity of securing it. Overseers, Waiters, Porters, Coachmen, Farm Hands, Laborers, Cooks, Chambermaids, Housemaids, Nurses, &c., may all find employment. Personata a distance supplied. All letters must be prepaid to receive attention.

onsat a distance supported in the support of the su

FRESH BUTTER, EGGS, VEGETABLES, NEW MILK, &c.

JUST received, and will continue to be received nearly every day through the season, Fresh Butter from one of the best dairies in Fairfax county, together with Vegetables, Eggs, &c. Also, PURE NEW MILK, and a large variety of excellent family Groceries—cheop for cash. For sale by TRUMAN M. BRUSH,

opposite the Garrison, G Navy Yard Hill. may 25-tr

REHBACH'S Premium Polygrades, or Drawing Pencils—the best now in use for drawing and architectural purposes.

Cohen's Office Pencils, hard and soft.
Cohen's superfine prepared Polygrades, do.
Also Fendler's "Crayons superfine," and red lead Pencils, at WIMER'S, next to Mrs. Collison's Fancy Store, oth street.

CITY EXPRESS.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the pub-lic that he will commence from this day to run his Ex-ress to Georgetown at 2 o'clock p. m., and will deliver seekages in every part of Georgetown at moderate charges. Orders left at Clagett & Dodson's, Washington, and Mesers, lagish's and Linthicum's, Georgetown, will receive his trict attention.

JAMES ARTHUR O'CONNER. A COMFORTABLE SHAVE!

A COMFORTABLE BHAVE:

RENNEY'S Warranted "Tally-ho Razors"—good, or the money will be returned
Shaving Creams, German Cologne
French Paste Blacking—a superior article
Blacking Brushes, Key-Rings, &c. At
WIMER'S, Sixth st., adjoining Mrs. Collison's
may 24—tr
Millinery and Fancy Store.

SAMUEL T. WILLIAMS, Attorney at Law, Connoily, esq., Editor American Telegraph.

Dr. John O Wharton, Battimore, Md.,

T. C. Connoily, esq., Editor American Telegraph.

Dr. John O Wharton, Battimore, Md.,

Who is Winfield Scott? What has He done to merit Our Grati

These questions have been thus answered: At the age of twenty-one, and in the summe of 1807, he volunteered into a troop of Virginia

In 1812 he fought the battle of Queenstow Heights.

In 1813 he was the instrument of saving ou Irish citizens, taken in arms against the British, from the savage penalties of the English law of

constructive treason. In the same year he fought, as Colonel, in the

battle of Fort George.

In 1814 he made a new army and restored the military spirit of the country—took Fort Erie—fought the battle of Chippewa—and fought the good fight of Lundy's Lane.

In 1832 he won the proud title of the "Hero of Humanity," by nursing the sick and dying troops of his army, upon which the Asiatic cholfell blightingly, on its march to the field of

the Black Hawk war. In the same year, by negotiation, and not by force of arms, he brought the Black Hawk war to a just and favorable issue.

In the same year he soothed the spirit of Southern Nullification, and saved our country from civil discord. In 1836 he served against the Seminole Indians

Florida. In 1837, with admirable energy and tact, and without troops, he calmed the patriot disturbance upon our extended Northern frontier.

In the same year he effected the removal of the Cherokees, in a manner that won the gratitude of the noble tribe and the admiration of his whole

country. In 1839 he earned the distinguished title of The Pacificator of the Northeastern Boundary,' and saved his country from a bloody and waste ful war with Great Britain.

In 1847 he opened the splendid military dram f the second conquest of Mexico, by reducing the city of Vera Cruz and the impregnable Castle of San Juan d'Ullon after an active siege of but

April the 8th, he fought and won the admirable battle of Cerro Gordo, and opened to the Americans the path to the dominion of the entire Western Continent.

On the 19th of April he entered the city On the 22d of April, he occupied Perote.

On the 15th of May, he took Puebla. On the 20th of August, he won the three great victories of Contreras, San Antonio, and Churu-On the 8th of September, he fought and won

the brilliant battle of Molino del Rey.
On the 13th of September, he carried by storm the terrible Heights and Fortress of Chepultepec -scattered the Mexican army from the gates of Belen and Sar Cosume, and made a lodgment

in the capital of Mexico. On the 14th of September, he marched his ar my of heroes, scarce six thousand men, into the halls of the Montezumas, and broke the Spanish dominion in America.

Who is Franklin Pierce !-What has He done!

Franklin Pierce was born in 1804, at Hillsbor ough, N. H., and graduated at Bowdoin College, Maine-studied law, and commenced practice in Hillsborough county. He was elected to the legislature of his State, and shortly after chosen speaker of the House.

In 1834 he was elected to the lower House of

Congress, in which body he served until 1838, at which period he became a Senator of the United States, and served till 1842-3. He resigned his seat in the Senate and returned to the practice of law in 1843. In 1845 he was nominated for governor of the

State, but declined. President Polk offered him the Attorney Generalship, which he also declined. In 1848 he was appointed a Colonel in the ten giments raised for the service of the United States in Mexico. Subsequently, he was made Brigadier General. He performed no achievement of note during the war, nor has he ever done so in any position, civil or military.

TRY THE ENGLISH VERMIN-DESTROYER, IF YOU WANT TO GET RID OF THE BEDBUGS, ANTS, AND ROACHES—Price 25 cents a bottle. Daily evidence is given us of its efficacy in destroying these pests of house-keepers and lodgers. Call and get a bottle at WIMER'S Cheap Cash Stationery Store, july 21—tr Sixth st., near Louisiana avenue.

GEORGETOWN FEMALE SEMINARY

GEORGETOWN, D. C.
THIS SEMINARY, so long known as Miss English's, will open on the last of September next, under the exclusive charge of Rev. W. J. Clask, who will, be assisted by competent and accomplished professors and teachers in every department. Every effort will be used to make the institution a happy

july 20—tf

Mexican Mustang Liniment!

THE EVIDENCES ACCUMULATE!

READ the following proof of what we have long since qua non of all external remedies ever before offered to the afflicted:

"Wm. M. Johnston, No. 112 Second street, Pittsburg, says "Wm. M. Johnston, No. 112 Second street, Pittsburg, says that he had a severe attack of Rheumatism in his right hip; after suffering some ten days, the left hip also became affected, and he was obliged to 'lay up.' The pain was constaut and exeruciating. He had heard of the wonderful effects of the Mustang Liniment in Rheumatism, and determined to try it. One small bottle, thoroughly applied, performed a perfect cure! B. H. Meakings, 189 Walnut street, Cincinnati, was confined to his bed and under treatment of a physician some six weeks with Neuralgia of the whole of his right side, leg, arm, and face. His sufferings were indescribable, and the only cossation from the most agontzing pain was while under the influence of opium or morphine. His doctor finally advised him to try the Mustang Liniment: he did so, and in two days was able to go about his business, perfectly cured."

did so, and in two days was able to go about his business, perfectly cured."

"The LAKE MADE TO WALE.—About the first of April I cut and laid open the fore finger of my left hand, through the bone and across the second joint, nearly dissevering it from the hand, being about two-thirds off. I was fearful that I should lose the use of my finger forever; but I bound it up with the Mexican Mustang Liniment, and it soon healed up, and is now perfectly well, though somewhat scarrified. I uned nothing but the Mustang Liniment.

"About one week ago I has it he misortune to cut the cap of my left knee in two with the sharp corner of an axe. The cap was split assuader, and for a day or two I could not use my leg at all, and I was afraid that I would lose its use forever. The cap was cut and cleft to the joint with a deep and alarming gash, and it gave me great pain and utnessiness, lest I should be entirely deprived of the use of my leg. I applied the Mexican Mustang Liniment, and that alone, in both of the above cases, and I am now quite well, except the cap of my knee is a little swollen, and is tender about the cut, which is healed up and shows a fresh red appearance of about one inch and a half in length and a quarter of an inch in width, but gives me no inconvenience whatever. "I walked fifteen miles yesterday out of the thirty miles from the place where I live near the Sulphur Springs, in Jefferson county, and feel able to walk as many more today. My recovery has been so wonderful that I feel it my duty to make it public, that the world may know the value of the Mexican Mustang Liniment.

"Sulphur Sprinos, Jeff. Co., Mo."

PRICES OF THE LINIMENT.

It is put up in bottles of three sizes, and retails at 25 cents, 50 cents, and \$\frac{1}{2}\$ per bottle. The 50-cent and dollar

PRICES OF THE LINIMENT.

It is put up in bottles of three sizes, and retails at 25 cents, 50 cents, and \$1 per bottle. The 50-cent and dollar bottles contain 50 and 100 per cent. more Liniment, in proportion to their cost, so that mousy is saved by buying the large sizes.

A. G. Braco & Co., sole proprietors: Principal Depots, 304 Broadway, New York, and corner 2d and Market street, St. Louis, Mo. For sale by all Druggists in Washington and Geography.

CHARLES STOTT & Co., Agents, Washington.

OING RAPIDLY, those "Tally-ho Razors" at 31½ cents, or a Razor and a Box of Bazin's Shaving Cream for 50 cents. These Razors are warranted, and will cut a hair when you purchase them. The cheapest Razor for the quality ever offered. Call at WIMER's, june 4—tr Sixth st., near Louisiana av.

June 4—tr Sixth st., Rear LOUISIANA av.

WHATMAN'S DRAWING PAPER!

Letter Paper, 10, 12½, 15, 18, 20, and 25 cts. a quir
The celebrated TALLY-HO RAZORS, 31½ cents
Fancy Cut Paper for Picture Frames
A few more of those pretty Grate Aprons, at reduced priot
Shaving Soaps, Tooth Brushes, &c., &c., at
WIMER'S Chess Cash Stationery Store,
6th street, near Louisiana av.

43—HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE always o
hand, direct from the manufacturers. june 19—tr

PANE DOUBLE ENAMELED FRENCH
CARDS.—Another lot of fine Cards for engraving
and writing upon with the style and pencil; and a variety
of Cards for printing purposes of the different numbers and
qualities—at Mrs. COLLISON'S Fancy Store, Sixth street,
feb 20—tr near Louisiana avenue.

NEEDLES!

Clenuine Smith & Son's Drilled-eye Needles, a fine asacrtment, at wholessle.

E. WHEELER,
june 11—3m Opposite Browns' Hotel.

[From the National Intelligencer of August 5.]

Gen. Scott on the Subject of Slavery. We received yesterday, from a gentleman in Maryland, the letter which we give below. It was written nearly ten years ago, and was first published in the Danville (Virginia) Reporter, and thence transferred to the "Maryland Colonization Journal," from which journal it is now copied. Our correspondent is of opinion that General Scott's views on the delicate question of slavery have been misrepresented, and therefore lesires to see this letter, in which they are fully and authentically set forth, inserted in the Intel

The views expressed by the General appear to us to evince a wise and comprehensive statesman-ship, as well as a characteristic philanthropy, and we therefore, with pleasure, give the letter

place in our columns: Washington, February 8, 1843. My DEAR SIR: I have been waiting for an evening's leisure to answer your letter before me, and, after an unreasonable delay, am at last

obliged to reply in the midst of official occupations. That I ever have been named in connexion with the Presidency of the United States has not I can assure you, the son of an ancient neighbor and friend, been by any contrivance or desire of mine; and certainly I shall never be in the field for that high office unless placed there by a regular nomination. Not, then, being a candidate, and seeing no near prospect of being made one, I ought, perhaps, to decline troubling you or others with my humble opinions on great principles of State rights and federal administration; but as I cannot plead ignorance of the partiality of a few friends, in several parts of the Union, who may by possibility, in a certain event, succeed in bringing me within the field from which a Whig candidate is to be selected, I prefer to err on the side of frankness and can-

ger unwittingly to commit himself to my support.
Your inquiries open the whole question of domestic slavery, which has in different forms, for a number of years, agitated Congress and the Premising that you are the first person who has interrogated me on the subject, I give you the

basis of what would be my reply in greater de

dor, rather than, by silence, to allow any stran-

tail, if time allowed and the contingency alluded to above were less remote. In boyhood, at William and Mary College, and in common with most, if not all, of my companions, I became deeply impressed with the views given by Mr. Jefferson, in his "Notes on Virginia," and by Judge Tucker, in the Appendix to his edition of Blackstone's Commentaries, in favor of a gradual emancipation of slaves. That Appendix I have not seen in thirty-odd years. and, in the same period, have read scarcely any

thing on the subject; but my early impressions are fresh and unchanged. Hence, if I had had the honor of a seat in the Virginia legislature in the winter of 1831-'32, when a bill was brought forward to carry out those views, I should certainly have given it my hearty support.

I suppose I scarcely need say that, in my opinion, Congress has no color of authority under the constitution for touching the relation of master and slave in a State.

I hold the opposite opinion in relation to the

District of Columbia. Here, with the consent of the owners, or on the payment of "just compensation," Congress may legislate at its discretion But my conviction is equally strong that, unless it be step by step with the legislatures of Virginia and Maryland, it would be dangerous to both races in those States to touch the relation between master and slave in this District.

I have from the first been of opinion that Con gress was bound by the constitution to receive o refer, and to report upon petitions relating to domestic slavery, as in the case of all petitions but I have not failed to see and to regret the unavoidable irritation which the former have produced in the Southern States, with the conse-quent peril to the two colors, whereby the adoption of any plan of emancipation has everywhere among us been greatly retarded.

I own, myself, no slave; but never have attached blame to masters for not liberating their slaves, well knowing that liberation, without the means of sending them in comfort to some posi-tion favorable to "the pursuit of happiness," would in most cases be highly injurious to all around, as well as to the manumitted families themselves, unless the operation were general, and under the auspices of prudent legislation. But I am persuaded that it is a high moral obligation of masters and slaveholding States to employ all means, not incompatible with the safety of both colors, to meliorate slavery to exter-

It is gratifying to know that general meliora tion has been great, and is still progressing, not-withstanding the disturbing causes alluded to home for all its immates.

Terms for boarding pupils, including tuition in English and Mathematics, \$200 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance. Music, Ancient and Modern Languages, Drawing, and Painting, extra. Circulars, containing the terms in full, may be had on application to the Principal, in Georgetown.

WILLIAM J. CLARK. vitation from authority within, to be as hurtful to the sure progress of melioration as it may be fatal to the lives of vast multitudes of all ages, sexes, and colors. The work of liberation cannot be forced without such horrid results. Christian philanthropy is ever mild and considerate. Hence all violence ought to be deprecated by the friends of religion and humanity. Their persuasions cannot fail at the right time to free the master from the slave, and the slave from the master: perhaps before the latter shall have found out and acknowledged that the relation between the parties had long been mutually prejudicial to

their worldly interests. There is, in the order of Providence, no evil without some compensating benefit. The bleeding African was torn from his savage home by his ferocious neighbors, sold in slavery, and cast upon this conti-nent. Here in the mild South, the race has wonderfully multiplied, compared with anything ever known in barbarous life. The descendants of a few thousands have become many millions; and all, from the first, made acquainted with the arts of civilization, and, above all, brought under the

light of the Gospel. From the promise made to Abraham, some two thousand years elapsed before the advent of our Saviour; and the Israelites, the chosen people of God, were for wise purposes suffered to remain in bondage longer than Africans have been on our shores. This race has already experienced the resulting compensation alluded to: and as the white missionary has never been able to penetrate the dark regions of Africa, or to establish himself in its interior, it may be within the scheme of Providence that the great work of spreading the Gospel over that vast continent, with all the arts and comforts of civilization, is to be finally accomplished by the black man, restored from American bondage. A footbold there has already been gained for him, and in such a scheme centuries are but as seconds to Him who moves worlds as man moves a finger.

I do but suggest the remedies and consolations

of slavery, to inspire patience, hope, and charity, on all sides. The mighty subject calls for the exercise of all man's wisdom and virtue, and these may not suffice without aid from a higher

It is in the foregoing manner, my dear sir, that I have long been in the habit, in conversation, of expressing myself, all over our common country, on the question of negro slavery; and I must say that I have found but very few persons to differ with me, however opposite their geographical positions. Such are the views or opinions which you seek.

I cannot suppress or mutilate them, although now liable to be more generally known. Do with them what you please. I neither court nor shun publicity. I remain very truly yours, WINFIELD SCOTT. T. P. ATKINSON, esq., Danville, Va.

CORSET STORE.

MRS. WRIGHT respectfully informs the ladies of Washington and others that she has commenced the Corset business at her store on Pennsylvania avenue, between 12th and 13th streets, north side. Hosiery, Trimnings, Fancy Goods, &c.
Several Rooms for rent in the second and third

Qualifications of Gen. Scott.

Extracts from the Speech of Mr. Ball, of Ohio, in the Hous of Representatives, July 20, 1852.] INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS AND RIVER AND HAR-

BOR APPROPRIATIONS. The Whig party and Gen. Scott are in favor of and support these measures. Proof—Resolutions of Baltimore Convention and votes. Gen. Pierce is opposed to those measures. Proof—His votes

and Democratic platform. TAXES TO SUPPORT THE GOVERNMENT.

The Whig party are in favor of an economica administration of the general government, and of raising a revenue to support it mainly from duties on imports. See resolution of Whig Convention, as follows:

"5. Government should be conducted upor principles of the strictest economy, and revenue sufficient for the expenses thereof, in time of peace, ought to be mainly derived from a duty on imports, and not from direct taxes; and, in levying such duties, sound policy requires a just discrimination and protection from fraud by specific duties, when practicable, whereby suitable encouragement may be assured to American industry, equally to all classes and to all portions of the country."

The Democratic party refused to proclaim their opinions on this subject at their Convention. But it is well understood that many of that party avor direct taxation.

RELIGIOUS TOLERATION.

General Scott is known to be an American a heart and practice on the subject of religious freedom. He is for equal privileges to all. The Democratic party of New Hampshire, who first nominated General Pierce for President, exclude Catholics from office, and require a man to hold a certain amount of property to qualify him for office. Such is the constitution of that State and that party, who had the power, voted against mending it. PROTECTION TO AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

The Whig party and General Scott are in favor of affording protection to American agriculture, manufactures, commerce, and all branches of in-dustry, by a discriminating tariff of duties, &c. General Pierce and his party are opposed to it. DISTRIBUTION OF THE PROCEEDS OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The Whig party are in favor of dividing the money arising from the sale of our national do-main among all the States in an equitable pro-The Democratic party oppose it. ortion.

THE RIGHT OF PETITION. Gen. Scott never denied the right of an American citizen, under the constitution, to petition for the redress of grievances.

to recommend or to approve of measures in regard to the management of the public domain, so as to secure an early settlement of the same favorable to actual settlers, but consistent nevertheless with a due regard to the equal rights of the whole American people in that vast national inheritance."

By reference to the Senate Journal of January 14, 1839, you will find the following proposition pending in that body:

"And be it further enacted, That when any of the public lands of the United States have remained unsold for the space of fifteen years after the termination of the public sales, the same may be entered and purchased by actual settlers on the following terms, to wit: If a settler is desirous to purchase a residence of eighty, or less than eighty acres, he may enter and purchase the same

at fifty cents per acre." Upon this proposition the vote stood-ayes 21, noes 23. Among the noes were Franklin Pierce and William R. King, The votes of the Senators from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Michigan, and Tennessee, without regard to party, were given for this pro-vision, which was defeated by the votes of Pierce and King; and yet the poor man of the West is asked to vote for these men.

VETO POWER.

General Scott disclaims the exercise of the onenan power to thwart the legislation of the people's representatives.

General Pierce, when interrogated upon that question, either refuses to answer or keeps his answer pocketed, but permits his friends in one part of the country to say he is in favor of, and in another part against, the exercise of such monarchical power.

QUALITIES OF THE HEART. General Scott's whole life has been spent in that kind of service that has made him familiar with the sufferings of all classes in all conditions of life, of which he has been among the sufferers. But, sir, the wounded, sick, or hungry soldier, the afflicted and disconsolate widow, the victim of the cholera, the captured prisoner, or the wayfaring man in distress, always found a sympathetic friend in Winfield Scott. was ever turned away from his door or his tent, in distress, without relief.

As to General Pierce, I will not say that he does not possess these qualities in a high degree, for I have no personal acquaintance with him; but if he does, he has at least on one occasion had a bad way of showing it. Mr. Chairman, after the death of General Harrison, when his widow was mourning the loss of her late bosom companion and earthly protector; when she was poor, and her husband had spent all his means in moving to your capital,—there was a bill brought forward in Congress to allow the widow Harrison one full year's salary for her decease husband. Franklin Pierce not only voted against this bill, but used his influence to prevent its passage. But, thanks to the benevolence of the members of that Congress, there were few that thought as Mr. Pierce did. The bill passed, and the lonely widow's heart was cheered with some relief.

CIVIL QUALIFICATIONS.

Gen. Scott is far superior to Mr. Pierce in this respect; yet the Democratic party—no, sir, I will say the locofoco leaders of that party—are trying to depreciate the merits of the old patriot for civil qualifications, and trumpet forth Franklin Pierce as the greatest civilian of the age. But they tell us of nothing that Mr. Pierce has ever done in or out of the legislature or Congress to warrant such an assumption or claim. They have politic reasons for such a course. They he never did a single act in his life to merit the confidence of the people in him as a states-man. I challenge a successful contradiction of this statement. He was educated a lawyer, and that has been his practice except when in the legislature or Congress; and in the latter capacity all his influence and votes were cast in opposition to measures calculated to advance the prosperity of the country, as I have before proved

NEW GROCERY AND PRODUCE STORE. TRUMAN M. BRUSH is always ready to supply No. 1 Butter; Fresh Eggs; Potatoes; Apples; Pickles, put up in White Wine Vinegar; and all other articles usually kept in a family-furnishing Grocery and Produce Store, at rates lower than the usual rotail prices.

TRUMAN M. BRUSH,

opposite the Garrison, Garrison street,
Navy-yard Mill.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.—The undersigned has constantly for sale or exchange a number of DWELLING HOUSES, of various size and value; also many CITY LOTS, for building or other purposes, in all parts of the city. Persons desiring to make sales or purchases, will ind it to their advantage to call at his office, on D street, near 7th.

Real Estate Agent. near 7th. may 20—2awtf

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THE UNION ACADEMY, Corner of 14th street and New York Avenue Z. RICHARDS, Principal.

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The first quarter of the next year will commence on the 30th of August, 1852.

A. Circulars can be obtained of the Principal, or at R. Farnham's Bookstore.

[july 19—dif CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL, AND COMMER-

CIAL INSTITUTE, Under the care of Rev. Alfred Holmead, Rector and Mr. Charles Tucker, A. M. THE DUTIES of this Institution will be resumed on the 18th of August, in the lower Saloon of Mr. Ca-

In English, Mathematics, Greek, Latin, and French, the course will be full and thorough. Pupils fitted for the Counting-room or College.

The experience of fifteen years, in the management of boys, induces the confident belief that the satisfaction expressed by their numerous former patrons, both in Mary land and Virginia, will be shared by those who may b pleased to entrust the education of their sons to their

For terms and further information apply to the Rec the Rev. Alfred Holmead, at his residence on B street, tween 9th and 10th, opposite Smithsonian Institute.

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JAMES W. SHEAHAN,

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attention.

Having lately made numerous additions to their stock

FANS! PARASOLS! JEWELRY, &c.

43 Crochet and other Bonnets stiffened and pressed to order.

SIXTH street, near Louisiana avenue.

may 7—tr [Sat. News.]

SUMMER STOCK AT REDUCED PRICES!

AMBER TUCK COMBS, JEWELRY, &c. A N assortment of the above articles just opened at
MRS. COLLISON'S, Sixth street. 
sp 30—tr [Sat. News.]
BD BONNET GIMPS also just received.

CENTRAL HOTEL. Warren street, east end of the Railroad Depot, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

On the left hand as you enter the Car House going west; on the right going east, only ten feet from the Depot.

\*\*E\*\* No danger of being left, as the cars remain here thirty minutes for passengers to dine. Efficient and trusty waiters always at hand on the arrival of each train to attend to begentrusted to their care.
MEALS, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

eedingly interesting.

23 OUR ROOMS are in Clinton Hall, 131 Nassau street,
New York, and 142 Washington street, Boston.

5eb 26—46m FOWLERS & WELLS. SHIRTS! SHIRTS!! SHIRTS!!!



WILLIAM H. FAULKNER,
Shirt manufacturer, south side of
Pennsylyania avenue, opposite the
U. S. Hotel, would respectfully inform members of Congress, citizens, and strangers, that he is now
prepared to supply them with
Shirts of his own make of superior
style and fit. Those gentlemen
that have been troubled with bed
fitting Shirts, can, by calling at
his Shirt Manufactory, have Shirts
made to their order, which he will
warrant to fit and give satisfaction
or no sale. Also on hand a fine
assortment of Silk and Merino Undershirts and Drawers, Gloves,
Collars, Suspenders, Cravats, and
every article suitable for a gentleman's wardrobe, which will be rold
as low as they can be bought in
New York. Thankful for the encouragement he has received from the members of Congress, citizens, and strangers, he now hopes, by a strict attention to business, and
a determination to please, to merit a continuation of past
favors.

WM. H. FAULKNER, Sign of the Shirt.

wm. H. FAULKNER, Sign of the Shirt.

The only place in the city where Shirts are made to
rder.

Jan 24—cotf

DELAWARE COLLEGE!

DELAWARE COLLEGE!

THE SUMMER TERM will open on the 28th of April.
The SCIENTIFC SCHOOL attached embraces a Mercantile, an Aonicultural, and other Departments.

\*\*For particulars apply to
W. S. F. GRAHAM, President.
NEWARK. DEL., March 30.

AND WARRANTS BOUGHT and SOLD
EANK OF THE UNION,
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WANTED—Active Men, of good character, to obtain
subscribers for books published by Virtue, Son & Co.,
London and New York. Apply to JAMES CARTER, sole agent to the above firth, on 1, between 9th and 10th streets.

June 15—cotf

(\*ENUINE Old Royal Port Wine, in bottles and on draught, warranted pure, and suitable for medicinal purposes.

W. C. HARPER & CO., aug 12—tf Penn. av., bet. 4½ and 6th sts.

( ENUINE Old Martell fourth proof Brandies, warrante pure, in bottles and on draught, for sale by W. C. HARPER & CO., aug 12—tf Penn. av., bet. 4½ and 6th sts.

JAMES W. SHEATIAN,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

PRACTISES in the Courts of the District, and prosecutes
claims of every description before the several Executive Departments and before Congress.

OFFICE and residence 21st street, two doors north
ap 11—tf

(Late of Warrenton, Va.)

Sy-Office and Residence—F street, north side, one oor above 10th.

mar 27—tf

HE subscriber would call the attention of Printers to the greatly reduced prices of the present list. They now

Small Pice 32 "Nonparell 58 "
Long Primer 34 "Agate 72 "
Bourgeois 37 "Pearl 108 "
Brevier 42 "Diamond 160 "
Determined to spare no expense in making their establishment as perfect as possible, they have recently got up a complete set of the justly celebrated Scorce-COT LETTER, from Diamond to English, to which they particularly invite attention.

the redress of grievances.

Mr. Pierce voted against it in Congress. I refer to the journals.

ACTUAL SETTLERS UPON PUBLIC LANDS.

Gen. Scott, in his letter of acceptance of the nomination, uses the following language:

"I therefore barely suggest, in this place, that should I, by the partiality of my countrymen, be elevated to the Chief Magistracy of the Union, I shall be ready, in my connexion with Congress, to recommend or to approve of measures in regard

NEW FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISH-

MENT.

F. LOUDON & CO., Men's Mercers and Tailors, opened their new store with a large and well-selected stock of goods for gentlemen's wear, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Veatings, and Furiashing Goods generally.

Army, navy, marine, and revenue officers will find an assortment of the best Swords, Epsulets, Sashes, Passants, Laces, and such other articles as the latest regulation of their respective corps prescribe.

An experience of unany years in legitimate Tailoring—a new and select stock of Goods—a desire to please—with the cash system to protect customers against high prices—are inducements that we offer, and most respectfully solicit patronage.

A N assortment of the above articles just received and for sale low at Mrs. Collison's Fancy and Millinery Store, where will be made up to order every style of FASHIONA-BLE HATS FOR LADIES, and she invites attention to her patterns for the assets. patterns for the season.

She has made another addition to her stock of NEAPOLITAN and GIMP BONNETS, and keeps on hand an assortment of CORDED BONNETS for Misses and Adults.

VERY CHEAP! ETTER PAPER, 10 cents a quire!

[] Good FOOLSCAP, 12½ cents a quire!

Ink, from 4 to 37½ cents a bottle.

ENVELOPES as low as 15 cents a hundred! At

WIMER'S cheap cash Stationery store,

may 24—tr Sixth st. near Louisiana avenue.

PERSONS wanting Embroideries, Edgings, Insertings, Collars, Gloves, Handkerchieß, and Fancy Articles generally: also, Sik and other Dress Trimmings, French Flowers, Dress Caps, &c., &c., will find them at reduced prices at MRS. COLLISON'S Millinery and Fancy Store, june 19—tr Sixth st., near Louisiana avenue.

one dollar per day.

N. B.—The proprietors' efforts will always be to please
their guests. Having eight years' experience both East and
West, they feel confident that all will be satisfied, and solicit

the patronage of the public.

jan 17—

B. A. CLARK & CO. THE PHRENOLOGICAL CABINET contains Busts and Casts from the heads of the most distinguished men that ever lived; also Skulls, both human and animal, from all quarters of the globe, including Pirates, Robbers, Murderers, and Thieves: also numerous Paintings and Drawings of celebrated individuals, living and dead; and is always open free to visiters.

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It is sufficient to inform the public where this valuable Medicine can be had, without attempting to add to its fame by repeating the numerous recommendations given of its effecacy in diseases arising from inpurity of the blood, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Tetter, Liver Complaint, General Weakness, &c., &c. For sale at

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